

# The Abbeville Press.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, THE ARTS, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, POLITICS &C., &C.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

"Let it be instilled into the hearts of your children that the Liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all your Rights."—*Junius*.

[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.]

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON, JR.

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 41.

## RHODES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE!

PLANTERS seeking Manures, will recollect that RHODES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE is the only Manure the late eminent analytical Chemist, Professor Bickell, of Maryland, pronounced

Standard!

and which has been confirmed by every section into which this Manure has been introduced. This Manure is sold under a legal guarantee of

Purity and Freedom FROM ALL ADULTERATION!

from the eminent manufacturing chemists, Messrs. Potts & Klett, under whose personal supervision RHODES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE is manufactured. This Manure has been used in South Carolina for several years past, with great success in the culture of Cotton and Corn, and is now thoroughly established for these important staples. Do not let the present season pass without the experiment.

Read the annexed letters from gentlemen who have tried it the past season.

J. A. ANSLEY & CO.,  
NO. 300 BROAD ST.,  
AUGUSTA, GA.

ATHENS, GA., Nov. 22, 1859.

Dear Sir: Rhodes' Super-Phosphate has been applied by me this year on a small scale, to both Corn and Cotton. The result exceeds my expectations, although the experiments, for various reasons, were not, and could not be, conducted with due caution; yet I am entirely satisfied that the growth of corn, in both instances, the fruit in corn, and the number of bolls in cotton, were fully double the yield in the portions not manured, and this when only a half-spoonful of the Super-Phosphate was applied as a top-dressing to each hill of corn, and a teaspoonful to each stalk of cotton, and the best as far as the season as the 15th of July. Some of the corn grew to nine feet high, with six or seven branches, covered with lads, while the unmanured was not half so good. My intention next year, to test it more fully.

Very Respectfully,  
Your most obt. servt.,  
(Signed) M. C. HAMMOND.  
UNION POINT, (G. R.) Nov. 28, 1859.  
Messrs. J. A. Ansley & Co.,  
Gents:—I bought a ton of Rhodes' Super-Phosphate in Baltimore, last Spring. Mr. H. D. Leitner, of Berzelia, to test its value as a manure, put about 125 lbs. on an acre of cotton, in the drill, on land that would not make over 75 to 100 lbs. of seed cotton per acre, without Manure. The result is entirely satisfactory. I have made at least from 400 to 500 lbs. to the acre on this very poor land. I expect to purchase from 5 to 8 tons for my Spring crop. My Overseer wishes me to put his name to this also.

Yours, in great haste,  
(Signed) P. W. PRINCE.  
De. 24, 1859 34 ff.  
WILLIAM FOSTER.

## MANIPULATED GUANO.

No. 52 SECOND STREET,  
BALTIMORE, January 28, 1859.  
REPORT OF ANALYSIS  
OF  
ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO  
FOR  
FRANCIS ROBINSON, ESQ.,  
BALTIMORE CITY.

A SAMPLE of the above which was taken at your Mills, was found, upon analysis, to be capable of producing of  
Ammonia, - - - 8.31 per cent.  
And to contain of  
Bone Phosphate of Lime 45.82 " "  
The above proportion of Ammonia and Bone Phosphate of Lime is known to be most proper for concentrated manures. Both theoretical reasoning and the results of numerous practical experiments have approved of it. An application of 200 lbs. of this article—per acre, will supply more of Bone Phosphate of Lime than is required by any crop—thus leaving a considerable surplus of this valuable nutrient incorporated with the soil after cropping, and will furnish a sufficient quantity of ammonia to act as a nutrient and stimulant.

CHAS. BICKELL, Ph. D.

REPORT ON  
MANIPULATED GUANO,  
FOR  
FRANCIS ROBINSON.

THE sample analyzed was taken by myself from the bags in the mill where the guano was manipulated.

It contained of  
Ammonia, - - - 8.24 per cent.  
Phosphoric Acid, - - 21.98 " "  
Equivalent to  
Bone Phosphate of Lime 47.59 " "  
It is therefore an excellent manipulated guano, and containing enough ammonia to produce a rapid and vigorous growth, and sufficient quantity of phosphates to prevent exhaustion of the soil.

A. SNOWDEN PIGGOT, M. D.  
Analytical and Consulting Chemist.  
FOR SALE BY  
J. A. ANSLEY & CO.,  
NO. 200 BROAD ST.,  
AUGUSTA, GA.

REMOVAL.  
D. D. S. BENSON would inform his patrons and the public generally that he has removed his Office to the Brick Building adjoining Mrs. Dendy's residence on the Public Square, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

Dec. 12th, 1860, 33-3m

## THE ABBEVILLE PRESS.

BY LEE & WILSON.  
ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Two Dollars in Advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the Expiration of the Year.

All subscriptions not limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered a definite, and will be continued until arrangements are made, or at the option of the Proprietors. Orders from other States must invariably be accompanied with the Cash.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The Proprietors of the Abbeville Press and Abbeville Banner have established the following rates of Advertising to be charged by both papers:  
Every Advertisement inserted for a less time than three months, will be charged by the insertion. One Dollar, per Square, (14 inch—space of 12 solid lines or less) for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion.

1 square 3 months, \$5; 6 months \$8; 1 year \$12  
2 squares 3 " " \$8; 6 " " \$10; 1 year \$20  
3 squares 3 " " \$10; 6 " " \$14; 1 year \$25  
4 squares 3 " " \$12; 6 " " \$18; 1 year \$30  
5 squares 3 " " \$15; 6 " " \$25; 1 year \$35  
6 squares 3 " " \$20; 6 " " \$30; 1 year \$40  
7 squares 3 " " \$25; 6 " " \$35; 1 year \$45  
8 squares 3 " " \$30; 6 " " \$40; 1 year \$50  
One column, one year \$85.

Obituary Notices

Exceeding one square, or twelve lines, will be charged for, as advertisements.

Marriage notices solicited.

All Communications not of general interest will be charged for.

Announcing Candidates Five Dollars.

All advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on the copy, will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

Money for Job Work and Advertising from any one or several patrons will be considered due as soon as the work is done.

Subscribers and others, in debt so as to be urgently requested to send us the amount of their indebtedness immediately.

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S  
Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL PATENT.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

Is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. CAUTION—These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at every other time, and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Losses of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. A bottle containing 50 pills, and encircled with the Government Stamp of Great Britain can be sent post free for \$1 and 6 postage stamps. General agent for U. S., Job Moses, Rochester, Sold in Abbeville by Donald MacLaughlin, Dr. L. Branch, and C. H. Allen, and all Druggists everywhere. Van Schaek & Grierson, Charleston, Wholesale Agents. 7, 13t

## SPLENDID FOUR-HORSE STAGE LINE

FROM  
Abbeville to Washington, Ga.,  
AND FROM  
Ninety Six, S. C., to Augusta, Ga.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Leaves Abbeville at 9 o'clock, a. m., on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS

on the arrival of the down Passenger Train from Greenville, and arrives at Washington same day at 9 o'clock.

Leaves Washington at 9 o'clock, a. m., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS

on the arrival of the Cars from Atlanta, and arrives at Abbeville same day at 7 o'clock.

Leaves Ninety Six at 9 o'clock, a. m., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS

on the arrival of the down Passenger Train from Greenville, and arrives at Augusta same day at half-past 9 o'clock, en meeting immediately with the Wainsboro and Georgia Railroad.

Leaves Augusta at 8 o'clock, a. m., on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and arrives at Ninety-Six same day at half past 8 o'clock.

For further information apply to L. H. RUSSELL, Agent, Office at the Marshall House, Abbeville, C. H. S. C., for Washington Line; or to N. W. STEWART, Ninety-Six, S. C. Agent for the Augusta Line.

J. P. POOL & CO.  
Jan. 12, 1860, 87 1y.

NEGROES

WANTED.

The Subscriber will at all times be in the market for Young and

Likely Boys and Girls,

from the age of 12 to 25.

Persons having negroes for sale will address me at Greenwood, S. C.

J. T. PARKS.

Feb. 1st, 1860, 12m.

I love a maid, a mystic maid,  
Whose form no eyes but mine can see;  
She comes in light, she comes in shade,  
And beautiful in both is she.  
Her shape in dreams I oft behold,  
And oft she whispers in my ear  
Such words as, when to others told,  
Awake the sigh or wring the tear:  
Then guess, guess, who she,  
The lady of my love, may be.

I find the lustre of her brow  
Come o'er me in my darkest ways;  
And feel as if her voice, e'en now,  
Were echoing far off in my ways.  
There is no gloom of joy or woe,  
But she doth glide with influence bright;  
And sheds o'er all so rich a glow,  
As makes e'en tears seem full of light:  
Then guess, guess, who she,  
The lady of my love, may be.

An Act to Raise Supplies for the Year Commencing October, 1860.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That a tax for sums, and in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be raised and paid into the Treasury of this State, for the use and service thereof, that is to say: One dollar and thirty cents, ad valorem, on every hundred dollars of the value of all lands granted in this State, according to the existing classification as heretofore established; one hundred and twenty-six cents per head on all slaves; three dollars on each free negro, mulatto or mestizo, between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, except such as shall clearly be proved, to the satisfaction of the Collector, to be incapable, from maim or otherwise, of procuring a livelihood; twenty-two cents, ad valorem, on every hundred dollars of the value of all lands and buildings within any city, town, borough or village in this State; one hundred cents per hundred dollars on factorage, employments, faculties and professions, including herein Clerks of Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions, Sheriffs, Masters and Commissioners in Equity, Registers in Equity, Registers in Mesne Conveyance, Ordinaries and Coroners, whether in the profession of Law or Equity, the profits be derived from the cost of suits, fees, or other sources of professional income, excepting clergymen, schoolmasters, school mistresses and mechanics; one hundred cents on every one hundred dollars on the amount of commissions received by vendue masters and commission merchants; forty cents on the capital stock paid in on the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, of all banks which, for their present charters, have not paid a bonus to the State; eighty cents per hundred dollars on the capital stock of any bank of issue, not incorporated by this State, paid in on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, doing business by agents within the limits of the State; forty cents per hundred dollars on the capital stock of all incorporated gas light companies; one and a half per centum on all premiums taken in this State by incorporated insurance companies, and by the agencies of insurance companies and underwriters without the limits of the State; twenty-two cents on every hundred dollars of the amount of sales of goods, wares and merchandise, embracing all articles of trade for sale, barter or exchange, (the products of this State, and the unmanufactured products of any of the slaveholding States of the late United States excepted) which any person shall have made from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, either on his, her, or their capital, or borrowed capital, or on account of any person or persons as agent, attorney or consignee; ninety cents on every hundred dollars of the amount of sales, goods, wares and merchandise whatever, which any transient person not resident in this state shall make in any house, stall or public place whether the said sale be made by sample or otherwise; twenty dollars per day on a circus exhibitions; five dollars per day for representing publicly, for gain and reward, any play, comedy, tragedy, interlude or farce, or other employment of the stage, or any part therein, or for exhibiting wax figures, or any shows of any kind whatsoever, to be paid into the hands of the Clerks of the Courts respectively, who shall be bound to pay the same into the Treasuries of the State of South Carolina, except in cases where the same is now required by law to be paid to corporations or otherwise; one tenth of one per cent. on all monies loaned, monies at interest, all monies invested in the stocks or bonds of any other State, other than the bonds or stocks of this State, and other than the stocks of the banks and railroad companies of this State; one dollar and fifty cents on every one hundred dollars of gross receipts of all commercial agencies within the limits of this State; thirteen cents on every pack of playing cards sold in the State; fifteen dollars on every billiard table within this State used to and for raising the revenue therefrom; one hundred cents on the hundred dollars of all the salaries, including

public offices, (except officers of the Army and Navy, and wages over the sum of five hundred dollars,) from whatever source derived or paid in this State.

SEC. 8. That the President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina be and he is hereby authorized and required to issue, in the name of the State of South Carolina four thousand five hundred certificates or bonds, of the value of fifty thousand dollars each, two thousand five hundred certificates or bonds, of the value of one hundred dollars each, and four hundred certificates or bonds, of the value of five hundred dollars each, to be signed by the said President and countersigned by the Cashier of the said Bank, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of July of each and every year, at the Treasury, and redeemable thereat; that is to say, the four thousand five hundred certificates or bonds of fifty dollars each to be redeemable on the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight; the two thousand five hundred certificates or bonds of one hundred dollars each, to be redeemable on the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and which said certificates or bonds shall have suitable coupons, to be signed by an officer appointed by the President of the said Bank, attached thereto.

SEC. 9. That the said certificates or bonds, and the respective coupons thereto, shall be received at the Treasury of the said State, as the same shall respectively become payable, in payment of taxes and other debts due to the State of South Carolina.

SEC. 12. That in case there shall be required for military contingencies a larger sum of money than shall be raised by the taxes herein provided for, and the issuing of the Treasury notes also provided for, it shall and may be lawful, upon the request of the Governor of the State, for the President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina to issue and put in circulation notes or certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed, of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as the said President may think proper; which said notes or certificates shall be receivable in payment of taxes and other debts to the State for the sums therein expressed; Provided, that the whole amount of such notes or certificates shall not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars; and the said notes or certificates shall be in the following form, viz: 'This note or certificate shall be received in payment of taxes and other debts to the State for—dollars,' and shall be signed by the President and Cashier of the said bank, or such other person or persons as the said President and Directors may appoint for that purpose; and it shall be lawful for any banks in this State to pay or deliver out and circulate the notes or certificates issued in pursuance of this Act. That the President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina shall pay the drafts of the Governor, countersigned by the member of the Executive Council charged with the Treasury Department, for any amount not such notes or certificates issued and put in circulation by the said bank. That the twenty-first section of an Act, entitled 'An Act to raise supplies for the year commencing October one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, ratified on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three,' be re-enacted and henceforth declared of force in the words following, that is to say: 'That the Treasurers of the State shall be required hereafter not to receive any tax returns which shall not be made in strict conformity to the instructions of the Comptroller General. That the Treasurers of this State be instructed to receive, in payment of taxes the bills and notes of all the banks of this State unless, in the opinion of the Comptroller General, it shall become unsafe to receive the bills or notes of one or more of such banks, in which case he shall be authorized to issue instructions to the Tax Collectors to refuse the notes of such bank or banks.'

A young blood from Suckerdorn, wishing to get a chance to tell a young lady what he thought of her; Jonned his best looks and addressed her in this wise:—

'Miss, can I have the exquisite pleasure of rolling the wheel of conversation around the axle-tree of your understanding a few moments this evening? The lady faints.'

A couple of Keetuckians lately visited Boston, and sat down to dine at the Revere House. Codfish balls were served at the table, and one of the Keetuckians, taking them for 'corn dodgers,' proceeded to break them in two. Getting scent of it, he turned to his partner, and remarked in the most solemn manner—

'Something dead in that, Tom!'

## Delay Futile and Fatal.

We have new proofs every hour that the Union is already lost. Our best and ablest men declare that dissolution is an event of the past, a thing of history. Our own convictions force us to confess and accept the fact, unwelcome and lamentable as it may be.

The churches have been split asunder; all the national organizations of parties have been wrecked, one by one; the Federal Government itself is sectionalized, and six sovereign States have withdrawn their delegated powers and disowned its authority. These are but evidences of the great fact, lurking under and behind them all, that our one people have become two peoples. The universal tone of the almost unanimous Northern press is of intense hostility to the South. Newspapers become the more potential in their sway over the Northern mind the more they grow in rancor towards the South. Novels published to fill us through the world as monsters incarnate; and these novels—such is the avidity of the Northern taste for their scandal—make the fortunes of their authors. The greater the libel the greater the fortune. Statistical essays, designed to prove us poor, weak, indolent, and divided at home—productions too stupid and false to find a market except amid an atmosphere of hatred and intolerance, run rapidly through editions of many thousands, demonstrating to a vast army of merrymen writers, that he who most grossly libels the South reaps most largely of the reward of Judas. The South is invaded by an armed band, largely supplied with arms to be put into the hands of the servile race who are incited to insurrection and our citizens are shot down in cold blood. A few men of the North frown upon the act, but the people applaud and protect the murderers from the process of law. Thus the proofs are overwhelming that the Northern and Southern people are alienated.

For forty years has hatred for slavery—which is only another phrase for hatred to the South—been taught systematically in the Northern schools, from books embellished with pictures of negro women undergoing the lash, and negro men in the agonies of unheard-of torture; and it is the generations thus schooled who now vote at the Northern polls, and reveal in this denigratory literature. These are the generations that have just assumed the prerogative of electing a President without the aid of the South, and of managing the affairs of the Confederacy by a sectional government controlled by a party unopposed by Southern support. How many compromises proffered by the South have this party rejected with cool disdain within the last two months? The manufacture of schemes of compromise has grown to be a trade with a class of Southern men of late; but the article is rejected by the Northern market. The rejection of them is as contemptuous as the repeated proffer of them has been humiliating. The last expedient of Virginia—that of the five Commissioners to Washington—promises no better result. The hope for its success seems as forlorn as the dotting hope of the widow for re-inspiration after death has laid his inexorable hand upon the corpse.

The only question now left is, whether Virginia shall recognize the fact of dissolution, and take her measure accordingly. Whether she looks to a reconstruction of the old Union, or to becoming a part of a new one at the South, the policy of delay is equally fatal. To hesitate much longer, is to identify with the North in the sectional antagonism, and to draw upon herself the distrust and execrations of the Southern States. Without securing one particle of the respect of the North, or of the world, she would utterly forfeit the affection and confidence of the States identified with her by every tie that can bind Commonwealths together. The mother of States, she would be inviting the bitter curses of her offspring; a mother of statesmen she would be no longer. Her alliance with the North would be as hollow and unenduring as it would be ruinous and disgraceful. She would be made an accomplice in the armed coercion of the South. Her soil would become the camping ground of armies, not merely as the point d'appui of assault upon the seceding South; but, being the largest slaveholding State in the Union, as a State deserving to be suspected and overawed. But the spirit of the proud and chivalric portion of her people would not brook this galling humiliation; and their exasperation against her own submissionists would be more intense than their hostility against the invader. Civil war would light its lurid flames over her surface and internecine havoc and destruction would reign throughout her borders. A war with the North partake of the character of a conflict between foreigners, and the Gulf States would not taste the horrors of civil war. It would be reserved for Virginia and the border States, who should follow her ignoble example, to drink to the dregs this bitter cup. Some of her public men can be eloquent in depicting the pecuniary cost of dissolution; but who will estimate the remorse and miseries of a State that allowed herself to be thraved by an enemy in the name of duty, while torn to pieces by internecine strife. In the policy of an honor-

able and cordial affiliation with the South, for weal or woe, we can see, and shall attempt to portray, a prosperous future for Virginia. In the policy of delay and an ignominious affiliation with the North, we can see nothing but a dark picture of ruin and shame.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

Abraham Lincoln on the John Brown Raid and Dred Scott Decision.

LETTER FROM THE ABOLITION PRESIDENT ELECT

WHEELING, VA., January 12, 1861.

To the Editor of the *Charleston Mercury*:  
Enclosed I send you a copy of a letter of mine to the President elect, and his reply. You are at liberty to make any disposition of them you may deem proper.

Yours, &c.  
J. A. SPENCER.

WHEELING, VA., Dec. 24, 1860.

Hon. A. LINCOLN—Dear Sir:—I hope you will not deem it presumptuous in me, in thus demanding from you a plain reply to the following interrogatories, and moreover that you will give me the permission to give publicity to your answer, should I desire to do so.

1st. Had the jurisdiction of the crime committed by John Brown and *als.* been surrendered to the Federal Government, and judgment delayed until the Fourth of March next, would you have exercised the pardoning power?

2d. Do you regard the *Dred Scott* decision, as binding upon the people of the North?

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,  
Truly yours, &c.

J. A. SPENCER.

SPRINGFIELD, January 2, 1861.

J. A. SPENCER, ESQ.—Sir:—I had resolved in my mind to reply to no letter addressed me from any one, concerning the manifold questions that have of late gained a footing in our distracted country. But as I have frequently had the same interrogatories propounded to me by others, and as your letter seems to be dictated in a spirit of kindness, seeking information only, I have concluded for the present to waive my resolve and reply, giving you permission to dispose of my answer as you see fit.

You ask: "Had the jurisdiction of the crime committed by Brown and others been surrendered to the Federal Government, and judgment thereon delayed until the 4th March next, would you (I) have exercised the pardoning power?" I answer: I have carefully reviewed the testimony in said case, and in my opinion Brown committed no offence against the Federal Government meriting such severe punishment as he received. The most he committed against the Federal Government was a gross misdemeanor. Had I have been the Governor of your State I might have pursued the course he did. Yet even then there were strong mitigating circumstances. Brown was no doubt a monomaniac on the subject of negro slavery; and as such, close confinement would have been more in accordance with dictates of justice.

To your second, I reply in the negative, for this reason: said decision is hostile to the advancement of Republican principles, and therefore attended with danger in a government like ours.

I am, sir, your ob't serv't,

Signed,  
A. LINCOLN.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE.—Blessed influence of one true loving human soul on another.

Not calculable by algebra, not deducible by logic, but mysterious, effectual, mighty, as the hidden process by which the tiny seed is quickened, and bursts forth into tall stem and broad leaf, and glowing tasselled flower. Ideas are often poor ghosts, or sun-filled eyes cannot discern them; they pass athwart us in their vapor, and cannot make themselves felt. But sometimes they are made flesh; they breathe upon us with soft, responsive hands; they look at us with sad sincere eyes, and speak to us in appealing tones; they are clothed in a living human soul, with all its faith and its joys. Then their presence is a power; they shake us like a passion, and we are drawn after them with gentle compulsion, as flame is drawn to flame.—*Blackwoods Magazine*.

A KILLING DOCTOR'S BILL.—Some years ago, the will of a deceased man was offered to the Judge of Probate, at St. Louis, to be admitted to probate, and among the bills presented against the estate, was that of the physician who attended him in his last illness. The Judge, who was near-sighted, scrutinized the account closely, and while doing so he raised his head occasionally, and interrogated the Doctor as follows:  
Judge—You attended the deceased?  
Doctor—Yes, sir.  
Judge—How long was he sick?  
Doctor—Two weeks, sir.  
Judge—He died, did he?  
Doctor—Yes, sir.  
Judge—It was well he did, for this bill would have killed him.

## AMERICAN CRISIS.

The following is extracted from the *Glasgow Courier*, one of the best papers published in Scotland. Would that the *London Times*, and other English journals were equally as enlightened on the American crisis:

On the other side of the Atlantic, as if to fill up the completeness of the importance of events in 1860, we have the United States threatened with disruption itself on the slavery question, through the election of Mr. Lincoln, a Republican or Anti-slavery man, to the Presidential chair, which he assumes in March next. Divesting the question of slavery of special arguments as consistent with the moral law, on which much difference of opinion exists, it must be conceded by all unprejudiced politicians that the Southern or slave States stand superior to the Northern on this question.

Many persons suppose that the United States are a body with a central government controlling all the States from Washington, the political capital. This is a great mistake. Each State possesses sovereign and independent rights, has its own Council or Parliament, its own laws and taxes. The general Congress is entirely voluntary, and no longer binding beyond the will of the separate provinces. In many respects the interests of the Northern and Southern States are diametrically opposite. Their climates are also widely different. The North is agricultural, and would be manufacturing. To foster manufactures a heavy import tariff is laid on, operating, he it marked, to an extent almost beyond belief against the non-manufacturing Southern States, who have thus in the last thirty years been mulcted of a sum in shape of import duties positively amounting to some thousands of millions of dollars.

Again without settling the question of slavery in assembled Congress, unjust attempts have been made to plunge the Southern States into a servile war, as witness the Harper's Ferry raid. The Northern States have no more right to do this than we would have to interfere in the domestic concerns, of France or Belgium. The Southern States, on the other hand, raising Cotton, Rice, Sugar and Tobacco, desire free trade with the rest of the world, and vindicate slavery as a wise institution, by which these valuable products can be raised by African labor, alone equal to the heat of the climate. There is much, therefore, in the question which does not at once meet the eye, and which cannot be answered by every hollow declaimer against slavery.

The Southerners are of the best English blood—are, in many respects, a superior race to the Northerners or Yankees—and, high-spirited as they are, will not, in our opinion, quietly recede from their present position. There remains but to be added that this country would gain vastly by direct trade with the South, while the fearful calamities likely to arise from the cessation of even one year's supply of Cotton cannot be estimated. At this moment we have only eleven to twelve weeks' supply of Cotton in Liverpool. As to the possible results of actual strife, we may remind our readers that the United States have only 1500 Federal troops in all the South, from Maryland to New Orleans. The truth appears to be that the United States have now reached such vast dimensions, involving so great climatic, commercial and industrial differences, that longer connection is hardly possible.

Printers Patriotic!

Eight printers from the *South Carolina* and *Southern Guardian* offices are in the ranks of the Columbia Artillery, which left yesterday. They are all young men who will be found equal to any emergency. The large number and the promptness with which they volunteered speak well for the patriotism of the craft.—*Guardian*.

We may add that five composers in the *Mercury* office are now in active service at the various stations in and around Charleston. There are others in our composing room, who are on furlough, and expect to be called off every hour.—*Mercury*.

And we may add, that three printers in the *Anderson Guardian* office belong to the Palmetto Riflemen, and are ready at a moment's warning to go into service—while another from this office volunteered last Thursday in the 4th Regiment, and the editor, a practical printer, is a member of the Riflemen. The craft really seem anxious for "a place in the picture."—*Anderson Intelligencer*.

And we may add that two of the printers from the *Conservative* office are now at Fort Moultrie; and two more (as well as the Editor) are members of the "Quintan Riflemen" of this place.—*Newbury Correspondent*.

We wish to add to the above that one printer from the *Banner* office—all we could spare—is now on Sullivan's Island, in Capt. Parris's Company.—*Abbeville Banner*.

It is justly said of woman, that she divides our sorrows and doubles our joys. Pity she quadruples our expenses.

Of all monarchs, Nature is the most just in the enactment of laws and the most rigorous in punishing the violation of them.

An exchange paper gives the following advice for the times:

Live temperately—go to church—love the pretty girls—marry one of them—live like a man, and die like a Christian.